

CALL 100 MORE.

Another Panel of Talesmen Ordered in Thaw Trial.

But One Juror Secured Out of 27 Men Examined.

FREELY CHALLENGED.

Each Side Employed the Privilege Four Times Today.

Defendant Takes Notes During the Examination.

New York, Jan. 30.—The ratio of securing one new juror at each morning and afternoon session of the Thaw trial was maintained today when Harry C. Brerley, the tenth juror in the box, was added to the trial panel before the luncheon adjournment was ordered.

Twenty-seven talesmen were disposed of this morning and the second special panel of one hundred men was being exhausted so rapidly that just before 1 o'clock orders were sent out summoning one hundred more talesmen for tomorrow morning. This will make 100 men who have been summoned for possible service in the case. Both state and defense engaged today in a duel of peremptory challenges and during the morning session each side employed the privilege four times.

With two jurors yet to be obtained, the defense has nine summary challenges left and the state thirteen. Neither Mr. William Thaw nor the Countess of Yarmouth attended this morning's session. It was said they were suffering from colds and did not deem it wise to venture out.

The defendant had a piece of paper and a pencil with him today and from time to time during the examination of the talesmen he made notes.

The three talesmen seated in the jury box this morning appeared as a formidable barrier to beginning the taking of testimony before Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. The average of jury selection has heretofore been two a day.

The action of the court in excusing two of the sworn jurors yesterday afternoon has lent an air of uncertainty to the proceedings, and even the attorneys in the case are not willing to hazard a guess as to when the jury may be completed.

Justice Fitzgerald threw something of a bombshell into the camp of the newspaper artists in the court room this morning by announcing that when the sketches should be made during the trial, this came as a complete surprise. Artists from most of the principal eastern cities had been in court from day to day and have not been restricted heretofore in any way whatever.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and May McKelvie were again early in the court room today. When Mr. Hartridge, Thaw's leading counsel, came into the court room, young Mrs. Thaw extended her hand and greeted him cordially.

After a brief chat, Mr. Hartridge escorted Mrs. Thaw and her companion into the prisoner's box, where the accused and his wife sat together for ten minutes exchanging confidences. The woman had not returned to the court room when Justice Fitzgerald took his place on the bench.

Thaw was disappointed in entering the court room to find his wife the only member of his family present. The others, he believed, had been detained by the heavy snow storm, which began last night and continued today.

Many Rumors Abound.

There was a wild story going the rounds of the court house building today to the effect that there was a fund of \$100,000 for use in corrupting a juror. It was given no credence whatever in any responsible quarters. It was also stated that the talesmen who are yet to be examined are under the surveillance of county detectives, but this claim was refuted by the statement of Harold R. Fair, one of the jurors excused yesterday, that he could offer no explanation as to why he was retained in the jury box and repeated on many sides today and it was rumored that he might demand in court an explanation of the action taken in his case.

For the first time talesmen called today were asked specifically if they had been approached by any one in connection with the case, since being summoned. All replied no. Heretofore, talesmen have been asked whether they had discussed the case with anyone after coming to court. The first talesman today was the nineteenth of the second special panel. Only sixty men remained in this panel of 100 men, some having failed to respond to the summons, because of illness.

Seven men were examined in vain within half an hour after the opening of court. Two of them were peremptorily challenged by the defense.

One of those to whom Thaw's attorneys were hostile was Joshua I. Roth, an art dealer, who declared Stanford White had been a frequent visitor to his galleries for 18 years. This, however, the talesman asserted, would not prejudice him in the least. He seemed about to be accepted when the defense interposed a peremptory challenge.

Brother and Sister Arrive.

Edward Thaw and Mrs. George L. Carnegie reached the court room an hour after the proceedings had begun. Neither the prisoner's mother nor his elder sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, had then arrived.

Attorney Delmas of Thaw's counsel is still confined to his apartments with a severe cold.

The first talesman to prove acceptable as a juror today was Harry C. Brerley, an advertising agent.

Brerley was accepted only after a long warfare between counsel over the form of questions put to him as to what he considered a reasonable doubt. He was finally asked by Mr. Gleason for the defense:

"Have you any prejudice against any line of defense so long as it is legal?"

"No," replied the talesman.

"Have you any prejudice against the defense of insanity?"

"No."

"And as regards that contention, you would give the defendant the same reason-

sonable doubts you would give the question of his guilt or innocence?"

"Yes."

This satisfied the defendant's attorneys.

Mr. Jerome had no challenge and the juror was sworn in. He made the tenth juror.

John J. Brennan, a collector, one of the talesmen today was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Jerome. Brennan said he had read but little of the case and had formed no opinion. Mr. Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Garvan, were in consultation for some time after the defense had withdrawn all objection to the talesman, and finally entered their challenge.

John J. Gannon, president of a railway construction company, satisfied Mr. Jerome and the court as to his competency, but was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Opinion Too Strong.

William H. Kenna, manager of a watch concern, asserted that his opinion was too strong to permit of his serving. He was not used to so.

After the first 12 talesmen had been disposed of, Mr. Garvan no longer pursued the morning session. He is anxious to see the case through. He is anxious to see the case through. He is anxious to see the case through.

Stephen H. Goddard, a publisher was allowed to go when he said he was just recovering from an attack of rheumatism.

William R. Farrell was peremptorily challenged by the state. He was the 27th and last talesman of the morning and a recess being ordered at 1 o'clock until 2 p. m.

Thaw passed an uneasy night and this morning said he was greatly disappointed that the jury had not been completed yesterday. He is anxious for the taking of testimony to begin. Thaw was especially annoyed by the excusing of Harold Fair, the broker, who has made a good impression on him. By advice of his counsel Thaw refrained today from reading any newspaper explanations of Fair's removal from the grand jury, and said calmly to the jury that he had no considerations of the health of the two jurors caused them to be excused.

Prospects Are Dubious.

New York, Jan. 30.—The prospects of finding a jury here are most dubious because of the surprise yesterday when two jurors who had been sworn were excused. Two additional jurors, however, were sworn yesterday, leaving nine men in the box when court adjourned for the day.

What caused the withdrawal of jurors Campbell and Fiske has not been explained. Counsel on both sides maintaining strict silence on this point, but the action itself leads to a belief that there may be further weeding out of the jurors already sworn and that the taking of testimony may consequently be postponed until late in the week or possibly next week.

District Attorney Jerome introduced a new line of defense case yesterday when he asked talesmen if they knew Cincinnati and a Mr. Baker of that city. Nobody confessed to knowing Mr. Baker, and the defense seemed utterly surprised at the introduction of the name. Thaw's counsel professed entire ignorance of what the district attorney was alluding to and would hazard no explanation.

Mr. Jerome was equally uncommunicative.

From questions asked talesmen by the defense yesterday it appeared that the prosecution will have to consider more than one line of defense. The district attorney, in his examination of the talesmen, had been asking them to remember that the court alone may define what is insanity from the legal point of view.

Lawyer Gleason, who is examining Henry Peacock, directly asked him if he had any prejudice against a defense based on the insanity plea and then pressed him to know if he was quite sure in his mind.

On the other hand Lawyer Hartridge asked several talesmen if they would object to more than one line of defense, and in some cases he will attack the people's case from several points.

As the trial progresses Thaw appears to be growing more confident. His spirits seem to rise as the day of the real trial gets nearer and yesterday he was apparently one of the happiest men in the court room. He was only when he stood while a juror was being sworn that he was solemn and appeared to appreciate the gravity of his situation. Thaw showed his love for his mother again yesterday as he was leaving the court for the day. In passing he stooped, kissed her and whispered words of cheer which made her smile. Thaw continues to watch the selection of jurors closely. Four times yesterday he summoned a deputy to issue peremptory challenges.

SHALL THEY PASS

That Is the Question Before the House This Afternoon.

Terrific Struggle Over the Bill to Be Adopted.

Lines Closely Drawn

Square Dealers Have Support of Democrats.

This Faction Is in Favor of Stone Law.

A terrific struggle is on in the house of representatives today over the anti-pass bill, which is a special order for the afternoon session.

The fight has lined up as a clear issue between the Stone bill and the Milligan bill. The radical difference between the two bills is that the Milligan bill permits the issuance of passes to local railroad attorneys and railroad surgeons, any agent of a railroad, and many other classes of favored people.

The fight for the Stone bill, which is a strict anti-pass law, and will really prevent the issuance of free passes except to railway employees who devote their entire time to the company, is led by Robert Stone, the author of the bill. W. L. Cunningham of Cowley county, who was elected on the Square Deal platform, is leading the fight for the Milligan bill. There has been a strong railroad lobby on the floor of the house this morning against the Stone bill.

The Milligan people are making an earnest fight to line up the Democratic members for their bill, and are trying to smash the alleged alliance between the "square dealers" and the Democrats. The Stone anti-pass bill. The Milligan bill is an exact copy of the Hepburn anti-pass law which the United States senate kindly allowed to be passed.

The first of the petitions against the Stone anti-pass law was received this morning from General Attorney W. R. Baker and the defense counsel introduced the house by W. A. S. Bird of Shawnee. The petition is signed by 1,246 employees of the Santa Fe at Topeka, and headed by John Peacock, superintendent of the Santa Fe shops here. The petition reads as follows:

"Whereas, an anti-pass bill known as the Stone bill is now pending before the legislature, and whereas, such bill is unfair to the interests of the railroad employees, and unfair and destructive of the rights, interests and property of the Santa Fe shops here, we the undersigned employees of the A. T. & S. F. railway company, do hereby most earnestly protest against the passage of said Stone bill."

The friends of the Stone bill claim that it is the only law which will satisfy the popular demand for an anti-pass law, and they say that the Milligan bill is so broad in its terms that almost anybody can get a pass, and this is probably the case.

"Simply because this bill was allowed to squeeze through the United States senate does not prove that it is the kind of a law we should have in Kansas," said a friend of the Stone bill. "It would rather tend to prove that we had better look out for it."

Provisions of Milligan Bill.

The bill, which the Milligan bill cover two pages in the text of the bill. The bill simply provides that after March 1, 1907, it shall be unlawful, directly or indirectly, for any common carrier of railroads or express companies, or for any person, to issue a free pass, or free transportation for passengers except—here follows this list of exceptions:

"To its employees and their families, its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians and other persons, as well as to ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of railroad Y. M. C. A., inmates of hospitals, and charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent natives and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies and hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the state and county hospitals, and to soldiers and sailors' homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, and to the managers of such homes; to necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit, to employees on sleeping cars, express cars, and to line-men, to telegraph and telephone companies, to firemen, to mail carriers, to inspectors and immigration inspectors; to newsboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal investigation, to persons for the common carrier, interested, persons injured in wrecks, and physicians and nurses attending such persons; provided that this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents and employees of common carriers and their families, nor to prohibit any common carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence or other calamitous visitation."

The penalty for the violation of the bill is a fine of from \$100 to \$2,000, or imprisonment for not less than 30 days, both for the railroad and for the person carrying the pass, and the person soliciting or accepting the pass. The following is the list of exceptions to the Stone bill:

"The terms of this act shall not be construed as prohibiting the issuance, acceptance or use of free passes, tickets or transportation for the following: (1) Privileged or exempted classes. (2) Messengers and clerks in the railway mail service; news agents, while selling papers, books, magazines, fruit, confectionery, etc., on the train; and conductors and porters, on sleeping cars, to be used only when in the performance of their respective duties; persons injured in wrecks, and doctors, nurses and necessary attendants in carrying for such injured persons; caretakers of stock, poultry, or fruit, in car load lots, to be used exclusively in accompanying the same to market, or returning therefrom; indigent, destitute or homeless persons, whose dependent condition is certified to by mayor, commissioner of the poor, or the chairman of the board of county commissioners. Neither shall this act be construed as prohibiting any railroad company from transporting passengers free during the prevalence of an epidemic, pestilence or catastrophe, when necessary to obtain relief or to mitigate the evil effects of such calamitous visitation."

"The provisions of this act shall not be construed as prohibiting the issuance, acceptance or use of free passes, tickets, or transportation for the following: (1) Privileged or exempted classes. (2) Messengers and clerks in the railway mail service; news agents, while selling papers, books, magazines, fruit, confectionery, etc., on the train; and conductors and porters, on sleeping cars, to be used only when in the performance of their respective duties; persons injured in wrecks, and doctors, nurses and necessary attendants in carrying for such injured persons; caretakers of stock, poultry, or fruit, in car load lots, to be used exclusively in accompanying the same to market, or returning therefrom; indigent, destitute or homeless persons, whose dependent condition is certified to by mayor, commissioner of the poor, or the chairman of the board of county commissioners. Neither shall this act be construed as prohibiting any railroad company from transporting passengers free during the prevalence of an epidemic, pestilence or catastrophe, when necessary to obtain relief or to mitigate the evil effects of such calamitous visitation."

"The provisions of this act shall not be construed as prohibiting the issuance, acceptance or use of free passes, tickets, or transportation for the following: (1) Privileged or exempted classes. (2) Messengers and clerks in the railway mail service; news agents, while selling papers, books, magazines, fruit, confectionery, etc., on the train; and conductors and porters, on sleeping cars, to be used only when in the performance of their respective duties; persons injured in wrecks, and doctors, nurses and necessary attendants in carrying for such injured persons; caretakers of stock, poultry, or fruit, in car load lots, to be used exclusively in accompanying the same to market, or returning therefrom; indigent, destitute or homeless persons, whose dependent condition is certified to by mayor, commissioner of the poor, or the chairman of the board of county commissioners. Neither shall this act be construed as prohibiting any railroad company from transporting passengers free during the prevalence of an epidemic, pestilence or catastrophe, when necessary to obtain relief or to mitigate the evil effects of such calamitous visitation."

COFFINS FOR 85.

Big Order Placed by West Virginia Company

Whose Mine Was Blown Up by a Dust Explosion.

NUMBER OF THE DEAD

Or How Many Were Buried Is Yet Unknown.

Victims Were Working 500 Feet Below the Surface.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.—It was stated this morning that there were 85 men in the Stuart mine in Fayette county, where an explosion of dust occurred yesterday afternoon. It is not believed any of the men will be taken out alive, the force of the explosion being so terrific as to wreck the entire inner workings.

So far the cage in the mine has been lowered 300 feet, or within 150 feet of the bottom. Repairing will have to be done before the cage can be let entirely down. The Stuart Coal lery company has already received 50 coffins and has ordered 25 more. It is thought that the mine is on fire but this can not be determined until later. The heat and smoke from the shaft is intense and the men could not be reached for a day or so even if the shaft was in working order.

Some May Have Escaped.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.—Little additional had been learned here today regarding the dust explosion in the Stuart mine near Thurmond, W. Va., in which 80 or more miners are believed to have lost their lives. The Stuart mine adjoins the Paral mine, in which an explosion caused the death of 25 men last February, and an attempt to connect the workings of the two mines was under way when the explosion occurred.

Physicians were hurried to the mine from this city and from the hospital at Hinton, but there is little for them to do until the shaft has been sufficiently cleared of gas to permit the entry of rescuers.

The air pumps are being put in shape for effective service before any rescue party is sent down into the mine. There is still some hope that the entombed miners may have escaped the explosion and still survive in some of the inner chambers of the mine where the air has not yet been exhausted.

The fact that part of the work was being done by contract and that new men had been recently employed by the contractors, adds to the difficulty of learning just how many men were in the mine at the time of the disaster. It was not believed this morning that rescuers would be able to reach the bottom of the shaft until late in the day and some hours must elapse after that before the fate of the entombed miners is positively known.

Early Story of the Disaster.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.—With a detonation heard for miles and hurling debris hundreds of feet in the air, dust in the Stuart mine near Mayetteville exploded, bringing a terrible death to 80 or more men who were at work 500 feet below the surface. There is no chance that any will be taken out alive, for it is thought the terrible force of the explosion snuffed out their lives instantly. It will not be possible for rescuers to reach the bottom of the shaft for 48 hours.

Most of the men were Americans and many of them were married and had large families. There were a dozen or more colored men and about 20 aliens among the victims. The rescue work was begun as soon as the shaft house was repaired.

About two hours after the explosion three men were lowered into the shaft in an improvised bucket. Before descending sixty feet two were overcome and the third was barely able to give the signal to hoist. Further attempts were abandoned.

As it was supposed to be the mine by several large fans, but the mechanism was damaged and the fans were idle about two hours. The fans have been started again and if the men were not all killed it may be that they will have air enough to survive until the rescuers reach them.

The Stuart has only one opening although an entry has been driven to connect with the Paral mine a short distance away. The shaft has three compartments, two for the cages and one for air. Smoke and dust poured into the air shaft for hundreds of feet from the ventilating compartments, and it was wrecked.

It is stated nearly all the men were at work in the entries near the bottom of the shaft.

A detailed announcement of the disaster or its cause has yet been made by the officials of the company. That dust caused the explosion is stated by persons at the scene, but the investigation has not yet been completed. It is stated that little or no gas has been encountered.

4,000 HAVE IT.

Scarlet Fever Spreads at Rapid Rate in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Health Commissioner Whalen today issued a proclamation, in which after reiterating facts regarding the scarlet fever epidemic, he said:

"The commissioner believes that great aid can be rendered to the health department if people throughout the city will, for the time being, cancel all social engagements as far as possible. Especially would he ask that balls and public gatherings of a social nature be abandoned for the next few weeks."

The epidemic hitherto has been confined to the northwest portion of the city, but cases were reported today from other sections.

Three hundred and fourteen new cases were reported today. The total number now is believed to be about 4,000. The health department reports a slight increase in diphtheria cases.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

COLD WAVE IN KANSAS.

Mercury Dropped to Ten Degrees This Morning.

Topeka has been treated to an unexpected lowering of the mercury in the thermometer tube. Last night a cold wind came up from the north and the thermometer went sliding downward as a result. The frost froze to the windows as it has never done in Topeka this winter. However it was not quite as cold as the coldest which we have had as the minimum was ten degrees above zero.

It will be a little colder tonight with possibly some snow but tomorrow it will warm up quite a bit and it is thought that the cold is but a matter of short duration.

The wind today is blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour from the east. The following are the temperatures:

7 o'clock.....	11 1/2	1 o'clock.....	13
8 o'clock.....	12 1/2	2 o'clock.....	14
9 o'clock.....	13	3 o'clock.....	15
10 o'clock.....	12 1/2	4 o'clock.....	16

SANTA FE BONDS.

Stockholders Formally Approve the Issue Today.

Amount Will Be Ninety-eight Million Dollars.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad held in Topeka today authority was given the officers to secure 98 millions of dollars of new capital by the issuance of bonds to that amount, which shall be decided upon by the directors at some future time.

If stock is issued it will be with the privilege of converting it into bonds, or if bonds are issued they will be converted into stock at some future time if the holder so desires.

The capital will be increased but 98 millions, not twice that amount, as the impression seemed to be in some quarters.

Aside from the voting of the proxies on this proposition, nothing else of consequence developed at the meeting held here today.

Stock numbered 1,495,919 shares were represented in the meeting by proxies, of which all but 120 shares were voted in favor of the proposed bond issue. The proxy for the 120 shares voting against the proposition was sent to Topeka by mail with the simple statement of the holder to vote it against the proposition.

The issue of 98 millions of dollars authorized by the action of the stockholders today, only 25 millions will be sold as fast as needed for extensions, improvements or for the absorption of other railways.

The balance of 73 million dollars are for immediate use in meeting extensions and improvements under way principally in the southwest.

BALDWIN WORKS AFIRE.

One Building Burned Entailing a Loss of \$1,000,000.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—A section of the Baldwin Locomotive works burned last night, as the result of an explosion in the paint shops. The loss is a million dollars.

The burned building was about 175 feet long by 150 feet deep, immediately adjoining the main office at Broad and Spring Garden streets. Several other buildings were threatened. About 1,600 men were employed in the burned building, which was five stories high.

The fire was discovered in the east end of the building a few minutes before 6 o'clock when the workmen were preparing to leave. All got out, except the firemen, who were on duty. The fire broke out in the upper portion of the wall on Spring Garden street and one fireman and three workmen were caught by the falling bricks and fortunately received only slight injuries.

The Baldwin Locomotive works is the largest industrial plant in the city. It employs 8,000 men in this city and nearly 10,000 in departments at Lewistown and other places. The fire will not greatly retard work, as the departments destroyed were duplicated in other parts of the plant.

ALLEN GETS THE BEACON

Well Known Editor Purchases Wichita Newspaper.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 30.—Henry J. Allen of Ottawa, has purchased the Daily Beacon of this city and nearly 10,000 H. J. Haggy, the present owner of the paper, declines to make a statement. Mr. Allen will take charge in about ten days. He will make the Beacon an independent Republican paper.

The Beacon was founded by Frank B. Smith. Later it was sold by him to J. V. Farwell of Chicago, who bought it for two nephews. They failed to make the financial success of it that it had under Mr. Smith's management and it was sold to Peck and Richardson of Chicago. They bought it during the year of 1900 for \$100,000. It was sold to Frank Smith for \$30,000 the same year that he had sold to Mr. Farwell for \$50,000. He continued it until his death, when it was sold to Mr. Haggy.

It was repurchased by Mr. Smith and under Mr. Haggy's management it has been growing steadily until it now is recognized as one of the best newspapers in the state. Several times its present owner has refused offers to buy it for \$100,000 or more. Mr. Allen recently sold his Ottawa Herald and came to Wichita with the intention either of buying the Beacon or of starting another daily.

DEATH CALLED HIM.

Organizer of G. A. R. Stricken in Midst of Festivities.

Boston, Jan. 29.—In midst of festivities in a Masonic temple during "ladies' night" of the Demolay commandery, Knights Templar, Major Austin Cushman, organizer and first department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and private secretary to Millard Fillmore, president of the United States, was stricken with heart disease and died shortly before midnight. Major Cushman was 80 years old.

At the outbreak of the civil war he organized company D of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts volunteers, and later became major of the regiment. At the close of the war he organized the first of the Grand Army posts in this state.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight; colder in east portion tonight; Thursday snow and warmer.

WHO FIRED SHOTS

Mystery in the Death of Mrs. Amanda M. Copley.

She and Her Babe Found Dead in Bed.

VICTIMS OF PISTOL.

Husband of Woman Is Held on Murder Charge.

He Declares That His Wife Did the Shooting.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Washington police are today trying to solve the mystery as to whether Mrs. Amanda M. Copley and her three-months-old baby Ruth, who were found dead in bed shortly after midnight, were murdered or whether Mrs. Copley shot the infant and then committed suicide. The latter theory is the explanation given by the husband, William G. Copley, a clerk in the census office, who is held at a police station pending an investigation.

The assistant police chief, after examining the wound which caused Mrs. Copley's death, said that it would have been next to impossible for the woman to have inflicted the wound herself. Shortly after midnight Copley called in Dr. John S. Dorsey, telling him that his wife had attempted to commit suicide. When the physician arrived, Mrs. Copley and the baby were dead. He immediately notified the police and the husband and father was placed under arrest when he was subjected to a severe examination at the police station, but insisted that his wife had killed herself.

The doctor declared he did not know the baby had been shot until Dr. Dorsey pulled down the covers of the bed in which the two were lying. Copley said that he and his wife had quarreled in the early part of the night and said that his wife had taken the two children, Raymond, three years old, and Ruth, the baby, and gone to a room and that he went to his room on the second floor to retire for the night. Shortly before midnight he said he heard his wife in the bedroom occupied by his wife and that he immediately rushed into the room and found that his wife had shot herself and the baby. He was in the room when he heard the shot and examination he hurried to the residence of Dr. Dorsey.

Mr. and Mrs. Copley were married in Iowa and until they came to Washington in 1902, resided at Walnut, Pottawatomie county, near Council Bluffs. Copley is 35 years old. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth regiment and served some time in the Philippines. Mrs. Copley was 29 years old. Her maiden name was Amanda M. Copley. She has relatives in Iowa and Illinois.

Persons living in the vicinity of the Copley home said that it was not known that there had been any quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Copley, and that they had always appeared to be happy. They were given excellent reputations by their neighbors. Copley's Coroner Nevitt was notified by the police and will hold an inquest today. Copley was disinclined to make a statement of the affair this morning. When asked for a statement he said: "I have nothing to say."

This he repeated several times. In his manner he was calm, there being no trace of emotion either in his speech or action.

Raymond, the 3-year-old son, is being cared for by friends of the family. He was in the Philippines and his mother's room and was not molested.

Stood Well at Old Home.

Omaha, Jan. 30.—A special to the Bee from Walnut says:

"The report of the death of Mrs. Amanda Copley and her infant child created profound surprise in this town where the parties have resided since infancy and where they have been a public attraction. No more highly respected people reside here than Copleys and Bunkers. Will Copley in particular was popular. He came here from Illinois with his parents, and after 12 years of age, and resided here until he enlisted in the Fifty-first Iowa at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He died in this city and nearly 10,000 men in this city and nearly 10,000 in departments at Lewistown and other places. The fire will not greatly retard work, as the departments destroyed were duplicated in other parts of the plant."

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Copley lived here about a year and their married life was so harmonious that admission that they had quarreled came as a severe shock to friends and relatives. Mrs. Copley's mother, who recently and her father is now in Sioux City. The father of Mr. Copley has communicated with him and while the elder Copley hopes there is some mistake in identification, he is making arrangements to leave for Washington with Mr. Bunker as soon as the latter returns home.

SHALOM SHUT OUT.

Strauss Opera Will Be Discontinued at the Metropolitan.

New York, Jan. 30.—A decision to discontinue the present rendition of the Strauss opera "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera house, was reached today at a conference between the house and representatives of the new opera company, which was held at the Metropolitan Opera house. The conference was the result of a letter sent by the house to the company protesting against further presentation of the opera.

Gold Extraction Mill Burns.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 30.—The mill of the Economic Gold Extraction company located in Eclipse Gulch, near Victor, Colo., was destroyed by fire this morning. The plant was installed at a cost of \$132,000 and was owned by the Woods Investment company of Colorado Springs. The mill had not been in operation the past year.